



# Epidemiological Features of Ischemic Brain Stroke; a Cross-Sectional Hospital-Based Study

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## Abstract

**Background:** Assessing the prevalence of brain stroke and its clinical patterns across countries and nations could be valuable. It is an important concern for Iran as one of the countries with a high rate of stroke.

**Objectives:** The present study was aimed to assess the epidemiological aspects of ischemic brain stroke.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in Loghman-e-Hakim Hospital, Tehran, Iran from January 2013 to December 2016. The data were gathered by retrospectively reviewing the hospital records.

**Results:** In this study, 2041 cases were admitted that 1145 (56%) cases were male. The mean age of the patients was  $66.50 \pm 13.49$  years. The most common underlying risk factor was hypertension in 73.7% followed by diabetes mellitus in 44.3%. Left carotid stenosis was reported in 17.2% of the cases and right carotid stenosis in 9.5%. Left ventricular ejection fraction < 40% was found in 8.6% of the cases. The most common areas involved in the brain CT scanning were periventricular areas in 20.5%, left middle cerebral artery in 15.4%, and lacunar infarction 8.8% of the cases. In addition, 214 patients died indicating a crude mortality rate of 10.5%.

**Conclusions:** The prevalence of ischemic brain stroke in males is slightly higher than females and the mean age of the patients was estimated to be 66 years. The most common risk factors are comprised of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and smoking. Carotid stenosis is evident in more than 25% of the patients, and the mortality rate was 10% in the studied population.

**Keywords:** Epidemiology, Iran, Risk Factors, Stroke

## 1. Background

Stroke is the third most common cause of death in developed countries and the most common neurological disease all over the world. The annual incidence of stroke has been estimated to be about 15 million cases that one-third die and one-third suffer from a permanent disability. In total, more than 80% of all stroke-induced deaths in the world occur in developing countries (1-8). Previous studies have shown that the risk of stroke is doubled after the age of 55. It should be also mentioned that developed and developing countries are rapidly moving towards becoming older due to increased community hygiene that requires extensive health care for their elderly population (9-13). Risk factors related to cerebrovascular thrombotic events, such as ischemic stroke, consist of hypertension and diabetes with different patterns in each community based on different cultural characteristics and some other effective factors (14-16). Thus assessing the prevalence of ischemic brain stroke and its clinical patterns is an impor-

tant concern for Iran as one of the countries with the high rate of ischemic brain stroke.

## 2. Objectives

The present study was aimed to assess the epidemiological aspects of the ischemic brain stroke in one of the main referral hospitals for stroke patients in Tehran, Iran.

## 3. Methods

### 3.1. Study Design

This cross-sectional study was conducted in Loghman-e-Hakim Hospital, Tehran, Iran from January 2013 to December 2016. This hospital is one of the main educational hospitals in Tehran affiliated to Shahid Beheshti Medical University (SBMU). Total monthly patients refer to this hospital is approximately 10000 that almost 3000 of them are admitted to the wards. Method of the study was approved

by the Ethics Committee of SBMU with the ethic number of IR.SBMU.MSP.REC.1395.225. The information on this study was kept confidential and secured.

### 3.2. Study Population

All eligible patients older than 18 years with the final diagnosis of ischemic brain stroke were admitted during the study period. Those with other co-existing non-acute neurological diseases or history of traumatic brain injuries were excluded.

### 3.3. Data Gathering

The process of data gathering was performed by retrospectively reviewing the hospital records to collect baseline demographic characteristics, risk factors, patients' chief complaint and clinical manifestations, oral medications, laboratory parameters, as well as the findings of imaging assessments, including carotid Doppler ultrasound and computed tomography (CT) scans or brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Also, the in-hospital mortality rate was also assessed.

### 3.4. Statistical Analysis

The results were presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) for quantitative variables and were summarized by absolute frequencies and percentages for categorical variables. The normality of data was analyzed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnoff test. Categorical variables were compared using chi-square test or Fisher's exact test when more than 20% of cells with an expected count of less than 5 were observed. For the statistical analysis, the statistical software SPSS version 16.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) was used. The P value of 0.05 or less was considered statistically significant.

## 4. Results

Totally, 2041 cases with the mean age of  $66.50 \pm 13.49$  years were studied that 1145 cases were male (56%) and 896 (44%) were female. The mean age of the patients was  $65.17 \pm 13.66$  years in males and  $68.18 \pm 13.10$  years in females indicating a statistically significant difference between the two genders ( $P < 0.001$ ).

### 4.1. Baseline Characteristics

Details of the patients' baseline characteristics were summarized in [Table 1](#). Although the most number of the cases were admitted during the year of 2015, no significant difference was observed compared with the other years ( $P > 0.05$ ). With respect to laboratory parameters, lipid profile abnormality was the most frequent finding. According

to the prescribed medication (drug history), insulin was administered in 39.4% and aspirin in 39.1% of the cases. The most common underlying risk factor was hypertension in 73.7% followed by diabetes mellitus in 44.3% and smoking in 36.6% of the cases. Raised systolic blood pressure ( $> 140$  mmHg) and diastolic blood pressure ( $> 90$  mmHg) was reported in 53.6% and 28.0% of the cases, respectively. The mean left ventricular ejection fraction in echocardiography was  $53.2 \pm 9.5\%$ ; however, lower than 40% was observed only in 8.6% of the cases.

### 4.2. Stroke Characteristics

Details of ischemic brain stroke characteristics in the studied patients were summarized in [Table 2](#). The 3 most chief complaints of the patients were weakness (39.3%), paresis (28.3%), and paresthesia (23.2%). In terms of the physical exam, hemiparesis was reported in 60.9% of the cases which was more frequent than the other parameters. Naturally, a significant number of the patients simultaneously had multiple signs or symptoms.

Details of the involved area on brain imaging related to the studied patients were reported in [Table 3](#). With respect to the brain imaging, whether CT scan or MRI, the most common areas involved in the brain were periventricular areas in 20.5%, left middle cerebral artery (MCA) territory in 15.4%, lacunar in 8.8%, and pons in 7.1% of the cases. Totally, among 851 cases that underwent carotid Doppler ultrasound assessment, left carotid stenosis was revealed in 17.15% and right carotid stenosis in 9.51% of the cases.

Intravenous thrombolytic was administered in just 94 patients that led to the improvement in 82 cases (87.2%), but led to intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) in other 12 cases (12.8%). In addition, 214 patients died during in-hospital follow-up, indicating a crude mortality rate of 10.5%. The involvement of pons was found in 45.3%, right hemisphere in 5.6%, left hemisphere in 14.0%, lacunar in 15.4%, left MCA in 15.9%, right occiput in 1.4%, and left occiput in 2.3% of these cases.

## 5. Discussion

The results of this study indicated that first, the trend of ischemic brain stroke has not significantly changed in recent years in the studied hospital. Second, the frequency of ischemic brain stroke distribution was slightly higher in males than females, but the incidence rate of females is far higher than males. Concerning risk factors associated with ischemic brain stroke, the most common risk factor such as hypertension was observed in about 74% of the patients, followed by other common risk factors, including diabetes mellitus in 44% and smoking in 36.6%. In terms of laboratory findings, lipid profile impairment was also associated

**Table 1.** Details of the Patients' Baseline Characteristics (N = 2041)

Variable	No. (%)
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	1145 (56.1)
Female	896 (43.9)
<b>Year of hospital admission</b>	
2013	508 (24.9)
2014	471 (23.1)
2015	701 (34.3)
2016	361 (17.7)
<b>Underlying risk factor</b>	
Hypertension	1504 (73.7)
Diabetes mellitus	904 (44.3)
Smoking	747 (36.6)
Ischemic heart disease	653 (32.0)
Hyperlipidemia	632 (31.0)
Previous cerebrovascular accident	581 (28.5)
Opium abuse	212 (10.4)
Alcohol consumption	212 (10.4)
Dysrhythmia	81 (4.0)
Renal failure	59 (2.9)
Fatty liver	40 (2.0)
<b>Drug history</b>	
Insulin	804 (39.4)
Aspirin	798 (39.1)
Warfarin	118 (5.8)
OCP	2 (0.1)
<b>Abnormal laboratory parameters</b>	
Reduced HDL level (< 40 mg/dL)	1336 (65.5)
Raised LDL level (> 100 mg/dL)	1026 (50.3)
Increased total cholesterol level (>200 mg/dL)	489 (24.0)
Increased triglyceride level (> 200 mg/dL)	412 (20.2)
Hyperglycemia (blood sugar > 200 mg/dL)	387 (19.0)
Raised creatinine level (> 1.5 mg/dL)	259 (12.7)

Abbreviations: HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; OCP, oral contraceptive pill.

with increased low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and reduced high-density lipoprotein (HDL) in these patients. However, left ventricular dysfunction was only apparent in 8.6% of the patients. Also, in carotid Doppler evaluation, left and right carotid stenosis was seen in 15.8% and 8.8%, respectively. Given the results of the present study on the distribution of sex and age of ischemic brain stroke in compar-

**Table 2.** Details of the Stroke Characteristics in the Studied Patients (N = 2041)

Variable	No. (%)
<b>Chief complaint</b>	
Weakness	802 (39.3)
Paresis	577 (28.3)
Paresthesia	473 (23.2)
Resolved focal neurologic deficit	40 (1.9)
Seizure	32 (1.6)
Others	117 (5.7)
<b>Clinical sign</b>	
Dysarthria	959 (47.0)
Right hemiparesis	812 (39.8)
Left hemiparesis	430 (21.1)
Lower extremity weakness	398 (19.5)
Upper extremity weakness	379 (18.6)
Visual impairment	204 (10.0)
Dysphagia	108 (5.3)

ison to the other studies in Iran, we conclude that the occurrence of ischemic brain stroke in Iran in all age groups is slightly higher in females than males in most studies (about 51 to 53% in females) (17, 18), which is slightly contradictory with our study. However, stroke has been higher in young men, especially between the ages of 15 and 45 (19). In our study, the prevalence of stroke was higher in males than females in only 131 cases aged less than 45 years, which is consistent with previous studies. Therefore, it can be concluded that the occurrence of ischemic stroke is most commonly seen in men than women in lower ages, while over the age of 45 years, the results vary in different studies.

In the current study, the mean age of ischemic brain stroke was estimated to be 66.5 years. In general, the mean age of stroke in Iran was in the seventh decade of life (20). In a study by Talebi et al. in 2014, the mean age of the patients was 68.9 (21), which was close to our study. In a study by Shaafi et al. in 2014, 71% of the patients were male and 28.9% were female, which was similar to our study, indicating a higher distribution of stroke in males than females (9). In a study by Borhani-Haghighi et al. in 2013, 53.6% of the patients were male and 46.4% were female, suggesting a higher prevalence of stroke in males than females (13). In the study by Fahimfar et al. in 2017, 1089 males and 1289 females were under follow-up. During the follow-up of 9.3 years, 69 ischemic strokes occurred with an incidence of 4.5 and 2.5 in males and females, respectively (22).

Concerning the risk factors associated with ischemic

**Table 3.** The Involved Area on Brain Imaging of the Studied Patients

Involved Brain Region	No. (%)
Right frontal	51 (2.5)
Left frontal	30 (1.5)
Right frontotemporal	12 (0.5)
Left frontotemporal	18 (0.9)
Right temporal	35 (1.7)
Left temporal	31 (1.5)
Right temporoparietal	12 (0.6)
Left temporoparietal	6 (0.3)
Right parietal	38 (1.9)
Left parietal	25 (1.2)
Right cerebellum	48 (2.3)
Left cerebellum	28 (0.6)
Periventricular	418 (20.5)
Right occiput	41 (2.0)
Left occiput	22 (1.0)
Right sylvian fissure	12 (0.6)
Left sylvian fissure	8 (0.4)
Right hemisphere	12 (0.6)
Left hemisphere	32 (1.6)
Right internal capsule	35 (1.7)
Left internal capsule	33 (1.6)
Gseneralized atrophy	57 (2.8)
Right thalamus	45 (2.2)
Left thalamus	31 (1.5)
Pons	145 (7.1)
Corona radiata	12 (0.6)
Lacunar	181 (8.8)
Left ACA territory	30 (1.5)
Right MCA territory	71 (3.4)
Left MCA territory	315 (15.4)
Right PCA territory	48 (2.3)
Left PCA territory	64 (3.1)
Right carotid territory	12 (0.6)
Left carotid territory	32 (1.6)

Abbreviations: ACA, anterior cerebellar artery; MCA, middle cerebellar artery; PCA, posterior cerebellar artery.

stroke in Iran, almost all of our study results are consistent with previous studies, in which hypertension was a predominant risk factor in most studies. Diabetes and cigarette smoking have also been considered prevalent risk factors in other studies. In a systematic review car-

ried out by Hosseini et al. in 2010 on the studies conducted in Iran, in terms of the distribution of risk factors associated with stroke, hypertension is the most common risk factor for stroke. Cardiovascular disease (54%), especially rheumatic heart disease (34%), was the most common cause of death in stroke in young people (23). In subjects over 35, 20% of the patients with ischemic stroke had a heart origin for embolism, especially rheumatoid mitral stenosis (19). In the study of Talebi et al. in 2014, high blood pressure was reported in 72.3% of females and 59.3% in males, while 28.8% of females and 18.7% of males had diabetes and smoking was reported in 6.3% of females and 35.3% in males (21), which indicated a high prevalence of hypertension along with other risk factors for ischemic stroke. In the study of Sarrafzadegan et al. in 2017, the prevalence of hypertension and hyperglycemia in the stroke group was significantly higher than in the control group (24). In the study by Fahimfar et al. in 2017, among risk factors for stroke, including age over 65, male sex, hypertension, diabetes, and chronic kidney disease (22) three risk factors, including hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and smoking were considered to be major risk factors for ischemic stroke.

As a result of our study, about a quarter of the patients underwent carotid Doppler ultrasound, which one-sided carotid artery stenosis was observed in a small number of the patients. The frequency of carotid stenosis associated with ischemic stroke has been very different in various studies. In the study by Chang et al. in 2002, the prevalence of carotid stenosis was 24.3% (25), in Tan et al. study in Taiwan in 2005, it was 6% (26), and in Fernandes et al. study in 2016 in India was 24% (27). Overall, the incidence of carotid artery stenosis in patients with ischemic stroke appears to be visible in 6% to 24% of the patients and therefore, this finding in these patients will not predominate in the vast majority of the patients.

Finally, the rate of mortality due to ischemic stroke was 10.5% in our study. The 28-day mortality rate for stroke in Iranian studies is estimated to be between 19.2% and 31.5%, which was lower in our study than in other studies. However, a wide range of deaths from stroke is provided in many countries. The mortality rate pointed in African areas was 30% (28), in China ranged from 27.2% to 32.9% (29), in Latin countries ranged from 19.3% to 26.2% (30), and in India ranged from 24.5% to 37.1% (31). This figure equals (17%) in Japan and equals 22% in most developing countries (32). It seems that mortality rates are predominantly influenced by several factors such as the severity and pattern of inter-cerebral involvement, the presence of uncontrolled risk factors, the lifestyle of the patients, their dominant diet, and even genetic factors.

### 5.1. Limitations

This study was conducted as a single-center survey and could not reflect the epidemiological aspects of stroke in the whole Iranian society. Furthermore, short-term and long-term outcomes of the patients and also in-patient and out-patient therapies would be so important data in such epidemiological studies.

### 5.2. Conclusions

In the final conclusion, according to our study on patients with ischemic brain stroke in selected Iranian society, the prevalence of ischemic stroke in males is slightly higher than females and the mean age of the patients was estimated to be 66 years. The most common risk factors are comprised of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and smoking. Carotid stenosis is evident in more than 25% of the patients, and the mortality rate was 10% in the studied population.

### Footnotes

**Conflict of Interests:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Ethical Approval:** Method of the study was approved by the Ethics Committee of SBMU with the ethic number of IR.SBMU.MSP.REC.1395.225. The information on this study was kept confidential and secured.

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